

BRITISH BLOCK U-BOAT BASES; SINK OLD SHIPS, LIKE HOBSON

"If It Happens In New York
It's In The Evening World"

The

Evening

World.

WEATHER—Fair.

FINAL
EDITION

"Circulation Books Open to All."

"Circulation Books Open to All."

PRICE TWO CENTS.

Copyright, 1918, by The Press Publishing
Co. (The New York World).

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1918.

18 PAGES

PRICE TWO CENTS.

GERMAN LOSSES DOUBLE THOSE OF U. S.

300 GERMAN DEAD FOUND ON FIELD AT SEICHEPREY; WOUNDED CARRIED AWAY

Attack Was Made by 3,000 Carefully Trained Shock Troops, but They Failed to Hold Ground Taken Early in Combat.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Gen. Pershing's official report of the Seicheprey battle indicates that his losses will aggregate not more than 200, while he estimates the German casualties at more than 400. There has been, as yet, no official denial of the German claim that 183 Americans were taken prisoners.

Failure of the War Department to publish a daily communique, such as are given out by Paris, London and Berlin, is responsible for the rumors afloat to-day. Despite this, Secretary Baker announced no daily communique will be issued, Gen. Pershing having decided that American operations are of a "minor nature" up to date.

Unofficial reports declare the fighting reached the proportions of a real action, carried on by at least 3,000 German troops, who had been drilled for weeks for the attack. The Germans advanced prepared to hold the ground they took and to entrench it, but were driven out, with losses reaching two to one.

The battle is said to have been bloodier and more desperately fought than any in the war with Spain. Granting the possibility of heavy loss to the defending force, American officers here declared to-day the battle was a real test of our men's fighting ability. The unanimous verdict is that they stood the test well.

Pershing's men stationed in that sector of the line occupied positions difficult to defend against such a concentrated attack as was launched by the Germans. Officers here who have been over the ground say that the American trenches at Seicheprey are situated on low ground while the German positions were on hills above.

SEICHEPREY BATTLE HARDEST YET FOUGHT BY AMERICANS

Report Issued at U. S. Headquarters in France Says 300 Germans Were Killed.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN LOIRRAINE, April 23 (United Press).—The American official report on Saturday's encounter northwest of Toul follows:

"The losses sustained by us were no larger than could reasonably be expected. The engagement was the most severe in which American troops have participated."

"The enemy's losses were much greater than he had anticipated, as is evidenced by more than 300 German dead in the American trenches and in the German lines."

"The German wounded were dragged into the German trenches and their numbers were unknown. Heavy damage was inflicted by American artillery where the lines joined."

"The story of a wounded soldier, the hero of the American army, is being told in the trenches of the American army."

A grenadier who was in the front line at Seicheprey, April 23, 1918, is being told in the trenches of the American army."

Continued on Second Page.

SOUTH OF IRELAND STOPS ALL WORK AS DRAFT PROTEST

Even Cars Cease Running in Dublin—Order Ignored in North.

DUBLIN, April 23.—Ireland's workless day, decided upon by the labor bodies as a protest against conscription, is proceeding to-day according to the leaders' plans. The stoppage of work in Dublin was virtually complete—far more so than in the usual labor strike in which employers try to keep their plants running.

In this case it appears to be nobody's private interest to oppose the demonstration. The railways did not attempt to operate, the companies announcing a discontinuance of traffic with the statement that they were not responsible for it. Tram cars disappeared from the streets, and with rare exceptions there was no means of transportation available.

The newspapers failed to appear to-day and none of the stores opened their doors.

The moving picture houses also remained closed and the saloonkeepers made Dublin very dry by obeying the mandate of their organization.

LONDON, April 23.—The order of the Irish labor convention for a day's cessation of work as a protest against conscription was absolutely ignored in Belfast and the north of Ireland, says a Central News despatch from Belfast to-day.

Work went on as usual, the message reports, and there were no outward manifestations to make the day different from any other working day.

In the halls and meeting places throughout the city the people continued all day to sign the anti-conscription pledge.

In the early hours excellent order prevailed, and for the most part Dublin presented the quiet aspect of an early Sunday morning, with the streets virtually deserted.

SHOOTS HINDU IN COURT AND IS SLAIN BY MARSHAL

Defendant in Revolt Plot on Trial in San Francisco Kills Associate and Meets Like Fate.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.—Ram Singh, defendant in the Hindu revolt plot trial here, shot and killed Ram Chandra, editor of the Hindu publication Ghada, (revolution) in the court room to-day. Chandra was a co-defendant.

MINEOLA BOY KILLED AT AVIATION SCHOOL

Roger W. Patterson, Army Cadet Flyer, Loses Control of Machine While in Airplane.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 23.—Roger W. Patterson, a cadet flyer attached to the United States Army Aviation School at Park Field, fell from his airplane while flying at a height of about 1,000 feet to-day and was killed.

The cadet, who was near Woodstock, Tenn., a suburb of Nashville, was flying alone and, according to officers at Park Field, apparently lost control of his machine when it fell into a hill.

Patterson's home was in Mineola, L. I. He was twenty-three years old.

GERMAN DRIVES ADDED 1,000,000 TO ALLIED ARMIES

U. S., England, France and Italy Have All Increased Their Forces in Battle.

LONDON, April 23.—Winston Spencer Churchill, Minister of Munitions, to-day in an address to the American labor delegation which is visiting England reviewed the German offensive.

"So far as moral effects are concerned," he said, "all the Germans have achieved by the battle has been an increase in and close consolidation of the forces fighting against them. By their attack they have called into the field against them in this campaign alone more than one million soldiers additional to those who would otherwise have been there."

"The moral effects of the enemy's attack have been all on our side. Under the pressure of this hard-fought battle we have been able to draw from this country hundreds of thousands of men whom it would have been difficult to summon except under that pressure. Far more men have been called to the colors by the battle than have been lost in the battle. It was the same with America and the same with France, and it was exactly the same with the offensive in Italy."

"The gains which the enemy has made in territory do not in any vital way affect our power or the power of our gallant French allies. No preponderance of material advantage has been gained by the enemy for all the immense sacrifices he has been made to suffer."

GEN. PERSHING PROTESTS ARMY PROMOTIONS HERE

Charges His Recommendations Were Disregarded in Nominations of Brigadiers.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Gen. Pershing has called the War Department protesting against the nomination of a number of brigadier generals whose names were sent to the Senate last week.

Pershing declares his recommendations were disregarded in the War Department and that some of the brigadier generals nominated against his wishes were not as capable men as could have been selected.

ROSE PASTOR STOKES INDICTED UNDER SPY ACT

Missouri Federal Grand Jury Returns Charges Against New York Woman.

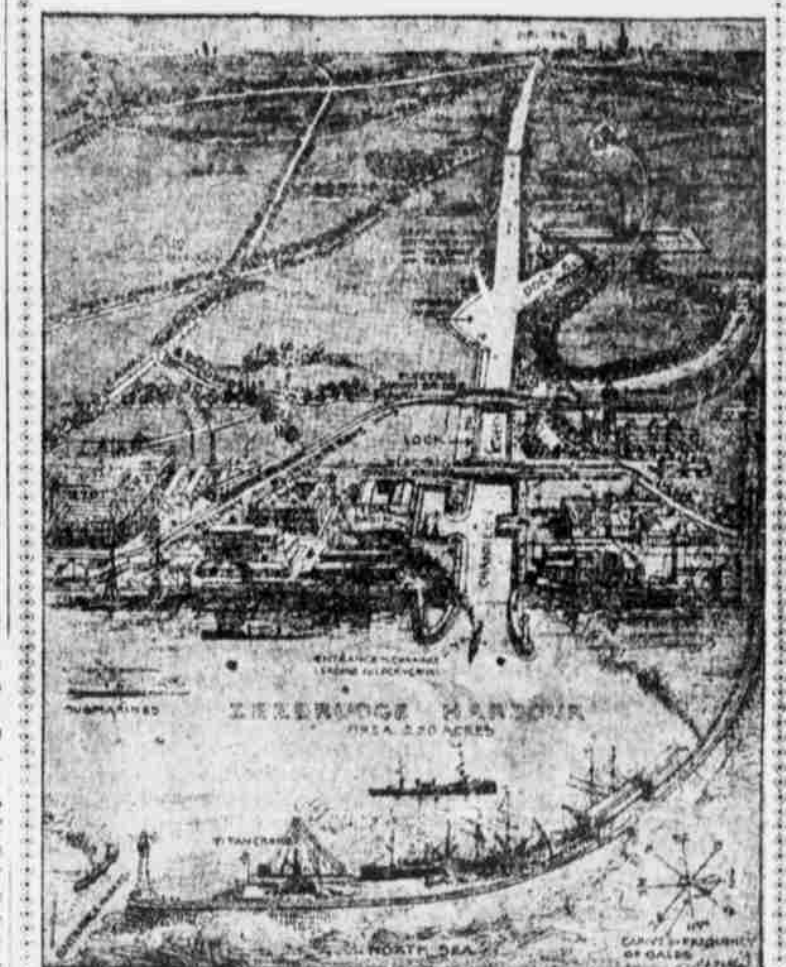
KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 23.—Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes of New York was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury on three counts here this afternoon. Mrs. Stokes was charged with violation of the Espionage Act.

Mrs. Stokes was arrested by Federal officers several weeks ago at Willow Springs, Missouri, after having spent in a number of Missouri towns and cities. Her arrest followed the publication of a signed communication said to have been sent by her to a Kansas City newspaper. The communication, the authorities asserted, contained suggestions for the support of the German cause.

LABOR CHIEF FOR U. S.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Creation of a Labor Administration with a Director General of Labor is under consideration by President Wilson. The new office would take over much of the work heretofore performed by the Labor Department.

German Harbor Blocked by British, Showing Warships in Bruges Canal



BRITISH CAPTURE PRISONERS ON BOTH THE BATTLEFRONTS

Haig Reports Successful Operations North of Albert, at Wytschaete on the Messines Ridge and Near Robecq.

PARIS, April 23.—"All goes well—very well," Premier Clemenceau declared, on returning from the front to-day.

LONDON, April 23.—In his report to-day Gen. Haig announces the improvement of his positions north of Albert on the Somme front. Successful raids were made near Robecq on the lower end of the Flanders front and at Wytschaete at the tip of the Messines Ridge. There are no reports of new German attacks, but all the indications are that there will soon be a renewal of the offensive.

Following in the text of the statement issued to-day by the War Office:

"As a result of a successful local operation carried out by us last night north of Albert we improved our position and captured sixty prisoners. A number of prisoners have been taken by us also in the Robecq sector and near Wytschaete, in both of which areas local fighting occurred to our advantage."

"In the neighborhood of Fampout one of our raiding parties entered the enemy's trenches and penetrated to our advantage."

"The hostile artillery was active yesterday afternoon and during the night west of Albert and on the ground part of our front from south of the forest of Nieppe to east of Ypres. Concentrations of hostile troops were observed in the Villers-Bretonneux sector and in the neighborhood of three were engaged by our artillery."

The British attack last night north of Albert.

Continued on Second Page.

CONCRETE LADEN SHIPS SUNK IN OSTEND AND ZEEBRUGGE CHANNELS AFTER BATTLE

British Lose Five Vessels in Raid and Germans One—Casualties in Men Heavy—Storming Parties of English Sailors Fight Along Mole at Zeebrugge—Piling Blown Up.

LONDON, April 23.—In all probability the entrance to the Bruges Canal has been blocked effectively in consequence of a naval raid at Ostend and Zeebrugge this morning, Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, announced to-day in the House of Commons. The entire operation, he said, was regarded as very successful.

[The Bruges Canal is about seven miles long, running from the city of that name to the North Sea at Zeebrugge. This canal is of great value to the Germans because the principal base of the submarines operating from Zeebrugge is at Bruges, where there are extensive docks and shipbuilding yards. The canal runs southward from Bruges and connects with Ostend.]

OFFICER WHO PLANNED IT KILLED.

Two of the blockading ships were sunk and blown up at the entrance to the Bruges Canal. The piling beside the mole at Zeebrugge was blown up by an obsolete submarine filled with explosives.

At Ostend three of the blockading ships were run ashore and blown up.

While the operation was in progress, Sir Eric announced, British parties were landed to distract the enemy. The officer who developed the scheme of attack was killed. Storming parties were landed on the mole from the cruiser Vindictive and they fought there for an hour.

[The Vindictive is a light cruiser of 3,750 tons, built in 1897. She is 320 feet long, has a complement of 480 men and a speed of 19 knots. Her main battery consists of ten 6-inch guns.]

The casualties to the personnel, said Sir Eric, were heavy in proportion to the number engaged. An enemy destroyer was torpedoed at Zeebrugge.

The casualties to British craft, Sir Eric said, were one destroyer and two coastal motorboats sunk and two launches missing.

GALLANT AND HAZARDOUS, HE SAYS.

The French co-operated in the raid, Sir Eric said. He characterized it as an extremely gallant and hazardous undertaking, carried out under unknown conditions of navigation. There was a high development of the smoke attack.

The object, the First Lord continued, was to block the entrances to Ostend and Zeebrugge. Monitors were used in the operation, in addition to the storming parties and the blockading ships.

The Admiralty report says:

"Early this morning a naval raid was made on Ostend and Zeebrugge, which are being used by the enemy as destroyer and submarine bases."

"With the exception of covering ships, the force employed consisted of auxiliary vessels and six obsolete cruisers. Five of these cruisers, fitted with concrete, were used as block ships, and after being run aground, were, in accordance with orders, blown up and abandoned by the crews."

The ports of Ostend and Zeebrugge, on the Belgian coast, are the principal bases for the operations of the submarines in their campaign against shipping in the North Sea and English Channel. They are of great importance to the Germans for this purpose, and it has been recognized by the Allies that to deprive the enemy of them would be one of the most effective means of dealing with the submarine.

The exploit of the British seamen recalls that of Lieut. Richmond, Pearson Hobson of the United States Navy, who took the old steamer Merrimac into Santiago Harbor at night during the war with Spain and sank it in the narrow channel under fire of the Spanish shore batteries.

RACING
RESULTS, Page 2
ENTRIES, Page 2